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Guerrillas Face Curb by Beirut Army to Arrest Order Violators

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

BEIRUT, May 27 (AP)—Lebanese army forces today moved to arrest guerrillas on its territory and under strict measures to curb guerrilla activity, Interior Minister Kamal al-Sayid said today.

The army will arrest any guerrillas entering Israel from its territory or placing explosives near the border, and that those violating Lebanese law will be prosecuted in Lebanese courts.

The army is carrying out a public announcement, made after a meeting today, appeared to be designed for an impact. However, the terms of last November's agreement, which regulates guerrilla activity, are forbidden to fire into Israel or Lebanon and to carry out public acts.

Lebanese government is under pressure to stop the guerrilla activity, which has caused a scene of guerrilla activity well beyond the border, and that the army is making incursions into its territory.

Lebanon's delicate balance, it is unable to take measures against the guerrillas, and because its army of only 15,000 men and is equipped, it is unable to the Israeli patrols.

Lebanon announced that its patrols into Lebanon Monday, yesterday and today near the scene of the guerrilla attack on a school bus.

The guerrilla attack on a school bus killed 10 children and four adults. The guerrillas' incursions, during fighting was reported.

Signal to Israel's announcement by the minister also is seen as a warning to the Israelis that it will police its own territory as for forestalling further reprisals.

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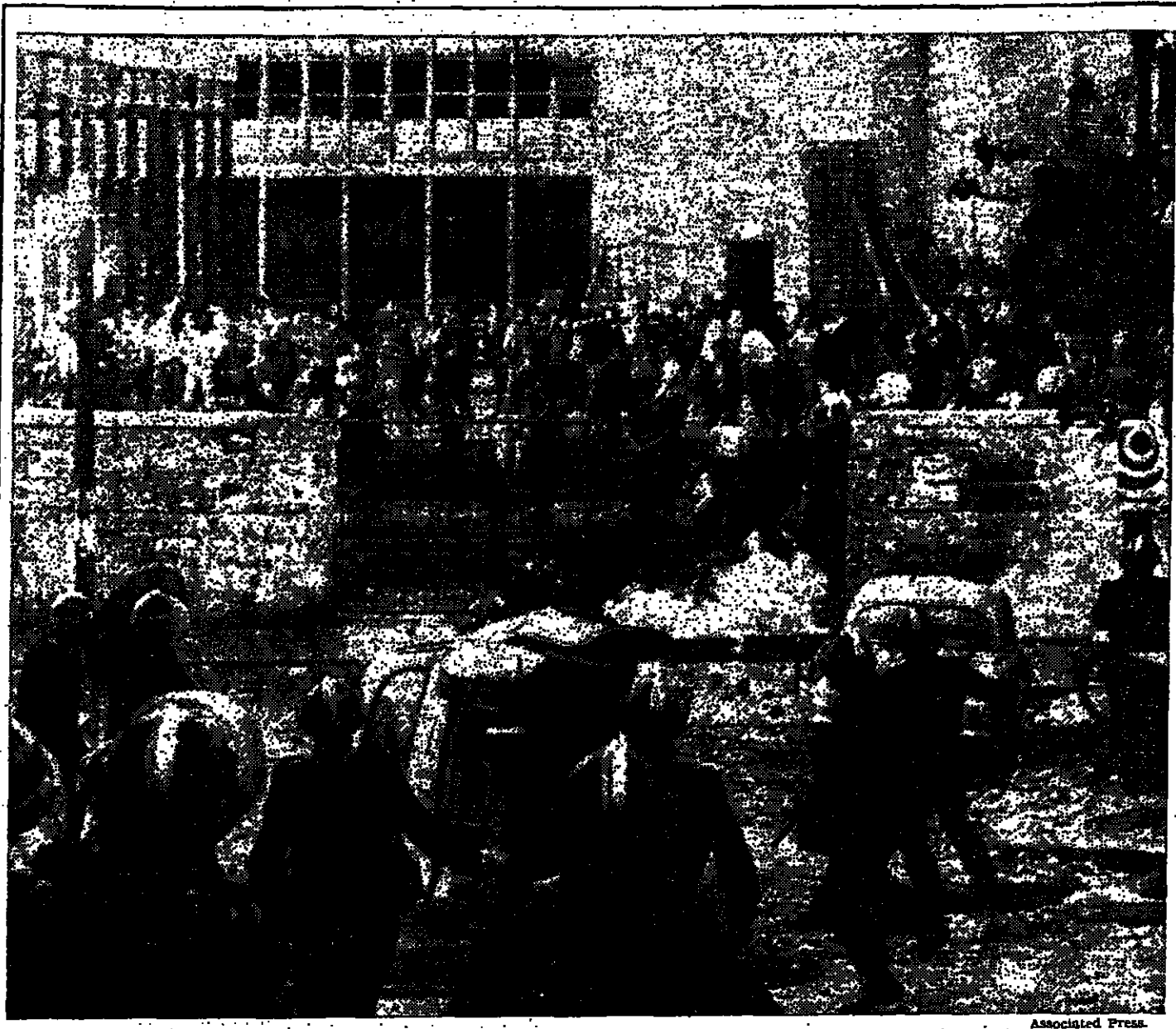
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PARIS STREET BATTLE—Police hurling tear gas grenades at students in the courtyard of the Faculty of Science after the students had overturned a car in the street and had hurled stones at the police. Numerous sharp, brief clashes between demonstrators and police erupted in Paris yesterday and last night after the government dissolved a group described as Maoists, two of whose members were on trial. Story on Page 5.

Thant Urges UN Decisions Be Enforced

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 27 (AP)—In his most explicit plea so far for strengthening the United Nations, Secretary-General U Thant urged yesterday that UN Security Council resolutions be made enforceable everywhere.

He also called on all countries to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court in international disputes and interpretations of the UN Charter and to agree on the establishment of a standby UN peace force.

The United Nations and, for that matter, the international community, cannot progress, or even survive, without enforceable world laws, world police and world courts for the maintenance of international peace and justice," he declared.

All of us who want to see a stronger United Nations, must insist not only on enforceable decisions of the Security Council but on enforceable law," he said.

Informal Speech
Mr. Thant's prescription came in an informal speech to 300 participants in the annual conference sponsored by the Office of Public Information for Non-governmental Organizations, affiliated with the UN.

Mr. Thant mentioned resolutions applying to Portugal and South Africa, but the most controversial application is in the Middle East conflict.

Israel has been unanimously condemned several times by the Security Council for retaliatory raids into Arab countries. But because of the threat of Soviet vetoes, the council has never condemned the raids into Israel.

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NATO Requests Security Talks And Balanced Mutual Arms Cuts

By Don Cook

ROME, May 27 (AP)—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization declared its readiness today to explore when it will be possible to convene a European security conference and to commission the Italian government to make initial soundings "with all interested parties, including neutral and non-aligned governments."

At the same time, however, the 15 NATO foreign ministers, in a communiqué issued at the conclusion of their regular two-day spring meeting, agreed that there would have to be progress in the bilateral talks which are already under way on Germany and Berlin, in particular, to justify entering into a broad multilateral conference on security.

But the diplomatic formula, which the ministers devised in a full day of intensive give-and-take discussion, represents a switch to the initiative on the part of NATO and puts the ball back in the court of the Warsaw Pact powers, who have been pushing various security conference proposals at the West for more than a decade.

The Italian Foreign Ministry will be making formal contact probably with every non-NATO government in Europe in the immediate future to transmit formally both the final NATO communiqué and an accompanying declaration from the ministerial meeting proposing an East-West discussion of mutual, balanced force reductions. It was noted that a deputy foreign minister meeting of the Warsaw Pact powers is to be held early next month, and the hope is that the NATO initiative will be given active consideration by the Communist powers at that time.

The NATO communiqué makes specific mention of a proposal pushed by British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart for establishment of a permanent body as one means, among others, of embarking upon multilateral negotiations in due course. The NATO ministers also laid down in very general terms the kind of agenda which should be explored for a security conference.

The principles which should govern relations between states, including the renunciation of force; the development of international relations with a view to contributing to the freer movement of people, ideas and information and to developing cooperation in the cultural, economic, technical and scientific fields as well as in the field of human environment.

In fact, these two "agenda headings" are very close to the agenda for a European security conference which was proposed by the Warsaw Pact powers in a communiqué following a foreign ministers' meeting in Prague last October. By transmitting this text formally, through the Italian government, to the Warsaw Pact powers, the NATO ministers were taking diplomatic action to see whether there is any do.

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N.Y. Stock Prices Soar In Sharpest Rally Ever

NEW YORK, May 27.—The sharpest rally in the history of the New York Stock Exchange today carried the closing Dow Jones industrial average up 32.04 points to 663.20.

The record gain wiped out the 31.01 point loss in the key market average on Monday and Tuesday. However, the Dow index is still at a seven-year low.

Analysts said there were no specific developments to account for the huge gain. They said a rally of some degree had been expected simply because in the last seven trading days the index had slid more than 70 points. The market, they noted, rarely goes straight down but stops for a breather along the way.

Whether today's gain is a breather or an indication that the record downturn is over will depend on what happens tomorrow and Friday. Further increases then, analysts said, could be taken to mean that the end of the slide has been seen. Since President Nixon took office, the Dow index has lost over 300 points.

Some analysts were inclined to attribute today's recovery to expectations that the President would disclose some good economic news to his private meeting tonight with some 40 financial and corporate leaders at a White House dinner.

Other encouraging items for investors was a statement by the Pentagon that Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird had told Gen. Creighton W. Abrams in Saigon that he wants to exceed the administration's goal of withdrawing an additional 150,000 U.S. troops from South Vietnam by next May 1.

The news was a psychological uplift as the war in Southeast Asia is the chief source of the present U.S. economic difficulties. The enormous increase in spending to fight the war during the Johnson administration was made without increasing the government's resources to pay for it.

The resulting deficits in the government's budget fueled what has become the nation's worst bout of inflation since the end of World War II.

The present administration's drive to bring the rate of inflation down to 3 to 3.5 percent by the end of the year—it was running at an annual rate of 6.25 percent in the first quarter—just ended—has pushed interest rates to record-high levels, sharply reduced corporate profits and pushed unemployment to about 4.8 percent of the labor force.

The policies, however, have not yet produced any visible impact on the rate of inflation, although administration officials say that this

is to be expected, given the six to nine month time lag they see between policy change and its impact on prices.

In preparation for this evening's private dinner, President Nixon met this morning with his "economic quadriga." Three of the four—Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy; Arthur F. Burns, Federal Reserve Board chairman,

and Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers—were to attend tonight's conference.

The fourth member—budget director Robert F. Mayo—will not attend the dinner. There was no indication of what Mr. Nixon discussed with them. Invited to the "private" dinner (Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)

Wall Street's Big Day

Dow Jones, Up	32.04
Advances	1,312
Declines	191
New 1970 Highs	3
New 1970 Lows	360
Volume (millions)	17.46

The gain in the Dow Jones index was the largest ever recorded in a single day by the index, .01 higher than the rebound Monday after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Most analysts saw the market action as a technical rally, with prices of shares so depressed as to attract a new wave of investor interest. Details, Page 9.

Laird Queries U.S. Command On Boosting Vietnam Pullout

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has asked American troop commanders in Vietnam whether the withdrawal of U.S. forces can be expanded beyond the 150,000-man target announced by President Nixon last month in light of recent operations against enemy base areas in Cambodia.

His reply, high Pentagon sources said, is expected in Washington later this week.

According to Defense Department officials, there are at least three factors behind the request to accelerate the troop withdrawals:

● The capture or destruction of thousands of tons of weapons, ammunition, rice and medicine in Communist sanctuaries, which the Pentagon estimates will take six to 12 months to replace.

● A surprising demonstration of combat effectiveness by a large number of previously unimpressive South Vietnamese military units.

● A desire to cool dissent on the campuses and in Congress by demonstrating that the much-criticized assaults across the Cambodian border should speed up the American disengagement from Vietnam.

The request for recommendations, made within the last two weeks, is said to have come from Mr. Laird, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to Adm. John S. McCain Jr., commander of American forces in the Pacific, and to Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of American troops in Vietnam.

Mr. Laird said in a speech at a Washington seminar Wednesday that "we will meet or beat" the administration's announced objective of pulling out an additional 150,000 men by June 1971, according to the Associated Press.

At the White House, press secretary Ron Ziegler described as "inaccurate" a report published in The New York Times yesterday that the administration planned to complete the withdrawal of American troops from Cambodia

ahead of the June 30 deadline set by President Nixon.

At the State Department, however, officials suggested that an earlier completion of the withdrawal from Cambodia must not be altogether ruled out and said that "obviously" U.S. forces would not be kept in Cambodia any longer than necessary.

Other officials pointed out that Mr. Laird in both news conferences and congressional testimony, has suggested that the Cambodian operations should be judged on the basis of whether they enable the United States to turn over the major responsibility for fighting the war to Saigon faster, and whether they permit some increase in troop reductions.

On the basis of that hope, Mr. Laird asked Gen. Abrams and Adm. McCain whether the withdrawals from Vietnam could be accelerated without undue risk to the forces that remain.

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Soviet Scientists Mob Armstrong, rupt Leningrad Space Meeting

Leningrad, May 27 (AP)—U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong tentatively disrupted a predominantly Soviet space conference when he entered unexpectedly and was besieged by scientists for his autograph.

Delegates at the International Committee on Space Research convened on the first man on the moon as soon as he was recognized, pushing each other to reach him. Guards did not hold them back and calls for order were disregarded in the turbulent scene. Finally the chairman gave up his

and waited until the last autograph was signed. It was a dramatic and unusual tribute from Soviet space to the 30-year-old astronaut. His feat has been played by the Kremlin.

ed if he was touched by the tribute, Mr. Armstrong said. He considered it a "kindly gesture toward our program."

Communist authorities have taken precautions against spouting of enthusiasm by the people of Leningrad for the astronaut. Local papers have printed no photographs of him, only mentioned his presence, so he generally goes un

ned. Soviet sources said the restrained treatment was because of the U.S. military thrust into Cambodia.

House Move to Kill SST Funds Defeated

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Reuters)—An attempt to kill continued financing of the American super-sonic transport plane was defeated in the House today by 102 votes to 86.

Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D. Ill., moved to delete the \$250 million required to continue work on two prototypes in the next financial year, beginning on July 1.

The appropriation, part of the budget for the Department of Transportation, must still be approved by the Senate, where there is also strong opposition to the project. Opponents of the jet said that it was unnecessary. Rep. Henry Reuss, D. Wis., called it a flying action to see whether there is any do.



POINT OF POLICY—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel addressing parliament on the government's Eastern policy. At left is Chancellor Willy Brandt.

New Saigon Drive Opened in Cambodia

SAIGON, May 27 (UPI)—About 10,000 South Vietnamese Marines, Rangers and infantrymen have launched a new offensive into Cambodia and in the first day of operations killed 13 Communist troops, captured an ammunition dump and overran an arms shop, military spokesmen said today.

The spokesman said the campaign started six miles southeast of the Cambodian provincial capital of Takeo, about 25 miles northwest of the South Vietnamese border town of Chau Doc.

The movement of the new force into southeastern Cambodia increased South Vietnamese troop strength in the country to about 40,000 men, military sources said.

South Vietnamese losses in the new action were listed as one killed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

Cabinet Crisis Possible

Israeli Rightists in Knesset Fail to Support Mrs. Meir

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, May 27 (NYT).—A rightist bloc of parties in Israel's coalition government today withheld its approval of Premier Golda Meir's policy speech to the Knesset yesterday, raising the prospect of a cabinet crisis that could eventually bring down the government.

There was no real indication today that the bloc of dissatisfied rightists, intended to press its argument with Mrs. Meir to the breaking point.

The motion on which the bloc abstained from voting was obscurely worded. None of the Knesset members of the rightist bloc offered a public explanation for their ab-

stention, nor did they suggest that they would press to have their abstention regarded as an expression of no confidence.

There are only six Gahal ministers in the cabinet of 24 members. A new government, perhaps a bit less militant, could be formed without them.

Mrs. Meir's address to the Knesset yesterday was aimed mainly at the Soviet Union for its heavy involvement in the Egyptian side in the war in the Middle East.

By installing ground-to-air missiles and by flying combat-ready operational missions over the Sinai, Mrs. Meir said, the Egyptians less amenable to diplomatic initiatives that might bring peace to the area.

In the course of her speech, Mrs. Meir restated Israel's readiness to accept the United Nations Security Council resolution of November, 1957, not as a self-implementing order to withdraw from conquered territory but as a basis for discussion.

Mrs. Meir also said Israel is ready to enter into talks like those on Rhodes in 1949, when Israel and the Arab states worked out armistice agreements after the war of the year before.

Arabs to Warn U.S. on Selling Israel Arms

Egypt, Sudan, Libya Confer in Khartoum

KHARTOUM, May 27 (UPI).—Egypt, Sudan and Libya plan to warn President Nixon he will expose U.S. interests in the Arab world to danger if he gives Israel more planes, officials sources said today.

They said Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Libya's Premier Moamer Kaddafi and Sudan's Premier Gaafar Numeiri, will issue another appeal to the United States similar to Mr. Nasser's May Day speech.

Mr. Nasser warned in his address that the United States faced a complete rupture with the Arab world if Mr. Nixon decided to give Israel more Phantom fighter-bombers. Mr. Nasser also urged Mr. Nixon to pressure Israel into withdrawing from occupied Arab territory.

The three North African leaders are holding a summit meeting here to review the latest Middle East developments.

They met yesterday for three hours and resumed their secret talks today.

World's Responsibility Official sources said Sudanese Premier Numeiri suggested the issue an appeal to the United States and the whole world pointing out that everyone has a responsibility in de-escalating the Middle East conflict. It would warn that the continued occupation by Israel of Arab territories posed a threat to world peace.

The three leaders, whose countries are bound by various cooperation agreements, also discussed coordinating their policies. Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouk Abou Elssa said they reviewed "all issues connected with the enforcement of resolutions in the U.A.R., Sudan and Libya."

Official sources said Mr. Kaddafi would send Libyan Foreign Minister Salah Boumeiri to Saudi Arabia tomorrow to urge a tougher attitude against the United States if American support for Israel were to continue. Mr. Boumeiri will later visit Kuwait, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

The three leaders are expected to address a mass rally in Khartoum tomorrow.

Boumediene, Hassan Meet TLEMEN, Algeria, May 27 (AP).—President Houari Boumediene of Algeria and King Hassan II of Morocco met on the border between their two countries today to consider what officials called the "grave threat to world peace" in the Middle East.

The king was accompanied by his prime minister, Ahmed Laraki, who is due to fly to Washington next week to warn President Nixon against supplying fighter planes to Israel.

Moroccan officials said Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria are in complete agreement on this issue. All three governments are under pressure from Libya to break all diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with the United States if it sells planes to Israel.

Argentine Paper Reopens BUENOS AIRES, May 27 (AP).—Argentina's largest newspaper today after a four-day shutdown decreed by the government, Crónica—with a circulation of 700,000—had been charged with falsifying reporting the death of a student during rioting last Friday in Córdoba.

N. Vietnamese And Sihanouk Confer on War

Hanoi Says Accord Is Reached on Tactics

HONG KONG, May 27 (NYT).

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of a Cambodian government in exile, and North Vietnamese leaders were reported today to be in agreement on ways to cooperate in fighting U.S. and allied forces in Indochina.

According to a Hanoi radio report monitored here, the prince and the North Vietnamese reached an accord during formal talks held today in North Vietnam's capital, where Sihanouk and several members of his government arrived yesterday from Peking.

Hanoi radio said the prince this morning conferred with Ton Duong Thang, president of North Vietnam; Premier Pham Van Dong; Minister of Defense Vo Nguyen Giap; Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, and other officials.

The radio report gave no details of the talks, but it indicated that war strategy had been reviewed and said the Cambodians and Vietnamese agreed on the importance of maintaining solidarity in their efforts.

Tour of Ho's House Hanoi radio reported that after the talks, Premier Dong conducted the prince, his wife and other members of his party on a tour of the house that had been occupied by President Ho Chi Minh before his death last year.

The radio said Sihanouk's visit continued to be treated as a festive occasion. Banners decorated the streets, hailing the friendship between the Vietnamese and Cambodian people and denouncing the present government in Phnom Penh.

The official Hanoi daily, Nhan Dan, stressed North Vietnam's "wholehearted support" for the struggle led by Sihanouk "until complete victory," and pledged to strengthen "the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance" between Vietnamese and Cambodians.

Meanwhile, a Peking report from Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency, today confirmed yesterday's Hanoi report that China has agreed to give additional military and economic aid to North Vietnam.

Hsinhua said the aid would be "gratuitous." The Hanoi report stated it would be "nonrefundable."

NATO Asks Europe Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

progress in at least some fields to avoid getting NATO involved in a multilateral security conference with no realistic prospects of success or improvement.

The Italian government, in transmitting the results of the NATO meeting to other governments, will in effect be inviting everyone to express their interest, or non-interest, in holding exploratory talks on mutual force reductions and on the convening of a security conference.

It remains to be seen how, when and where the other European governments will respond to the formal transmission of the NATO proposals by the Italian government. Although Italy will not be acting as any formal "clearing house" for this diplomatic operation, it would be logical to assume that formal responses might well be directed to Rome.

In addition to the Warsaw Pact powers, the Italian will also be contacting Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Ireland, and possibly Cyprus and Malta. The only previous formal diplomatic initiative on a European security conference has been taken by Finland, which last year sent an inquiry to 22 countries in Europe, asking if they would be interested in attending such a conference if it were to be held.

One problem in this NATO operation will be transmission of the texts to East Germany, but this can perhaps be arranged by the Italians in Belgrade or some capital where both Italy and East Germany maintain diplomatic missions.

Leftist Victory Seen As Ceylon Counts Vote

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Thursday, May 28 (Reuters).

Mr. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's leftist United Front appeared heading for a landslide victory in Ceylon's general elections as results began to pour in today.

Four ministers of the United National party government were defeated and, according to unofficial reports, Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake is personally in jeopardy.

U.S. Envoy to Niger WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP).

President Nixon today named Roswell McClelland, career foreign service official, as U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Niger in Africa. Mr. McClelland, 56, has served since August, 1967, as minister-counselor and deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Greece.

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TEMPORARY HAVEN—Cloth and mat awnings mark a temporary Vietnamese refugee center in the front courtyard of a Roman Catholic church in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Crowded Church Is Sanctuary On Refugees' Road to Vietnam

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 27 (AP).—Almost every village has a church in it. The Roman Catholic Church of Notre Dame on the banks of the Bassac River has a village in it.

From 9,000 to 10,000 Vietnamese refugees, forming the village of Rueusey Keo, live inside the red-roofed, white-plastered church and overflow into a schoolyard and cemetery.

The refugees have taken over the church so completely with their straw hats, cooking pots and cardboard suitcases that daily mass and Sunday services have had to be canceled.

As the time for mass, too busy looking after God's people, smiled the parish priest, an elderly, dignified man. "No room either."

As he spoke, refugees, stripped down to their undershorts in the noonday heat, were piling up pews against the statue of St. Joseph in the corner to make room for more families.

An old woman, chewing betel nut, squatted on her haunches in the big chair reserved for the bishop at confirmation time. The priest's purple stole still hung in the confessional, but a baby was bedded down on the penitent's kneeler.

Another baby was being rocked to sleep in a hammock slung between the baptismal font and a tall electric fan. Every tile of the floor was covered with humanity.

On the main altar, where several families were tending a portable Buddhist shrine. The Roman Catholic priest warned them to be careful burning their incense sticks and incense because of the bedding hanging throughout the church.

Moving among his newly acquired flock, most of them Buddhist, the old priest seemed fascinated by the domestic chores of hauling water, washing clothes and feeding infants—all going on in full view of the story-faced apostles, peering down from their niches, and the Madonna with the blue, neon-lit crown.

Two teen-age boys asleep in the pulpit particularly caught his fancy. "Silence time," he explained. "Usually it is the people on the other side of the pulpit who are asleep."

Every day last week the population inside the church fluctuated, gaining 800, losing 800, as more families moved in from Vietnamese settlements evacuated by the Cambodians and others were put aboard South Vietnamese Navy boats for repatriation.

For some, that means a new life among new people in a land they have never seen.

Thousands of Vietnamese, most of them born in Cambodia, Rome have been taken down the Bassac to

Thieu Confirms Troops to Stay After June 30

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP).

—South Vietnamese troops will remain in Cambodia beyond the June 30 deadline set by President Nixon for U.S. withdrawal, South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu said today.

Mr. Thieu, in a recorded interview, said his troops in Cambodia would continue to require American combat and logistical support after that date but said he had not yet asked President Nixon for such aid.

Mr. Thieu was interviewed by Clifton Daniel, associate editor of The New York Times, and Terence Smith, chief of the Times Saigon bureau, for the National Education Television network. The program, broadcast tonight, was recorded in Saigon last Sunday.

Suharto Says Asia Must Be Self-Reliant

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, May 27 (WP).

Indonesia's President Suharto today strictly limited his nation's efforts to end the Indochina war to the area of diplomacy.

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon, the 48-year-old leader stuck to the principle of the recent conference in his capital of Djakarta which called for withdrawal of all foreign troops.

The only elucidation he offered was to say that "the withdrawal of American troops from mainland Asia, however, should not mean the arrival of other foreign troops to take their place. This must be prevented." But he did not identify what "other" troops he had in mind.

The burden of both his prepared speech, read in Indonesian, and of his replies to questions was that each nation in Asia must develop its own "national resolve." He defined that as a combination of ideological, political, economic, cultural and social strength rather than military power.

Laos's Souvanna Challenges Critics To Vote Him Out

VIENTIANE, May 27 (UPI).

Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma today challenged the National Assembly to vote him and his government out of office if it does not like the way they are handling the anti-guerrilla struggle.

Souvanna, 69, issued the challenge during an angry exchange at a closed-door meeting of the Assembly's Defense Committee, a parliamentary spokesman said.

Some assemblymen at the meeting demanded that the government break all diplomatic ties with North Vietnam because of aggression for economic development and other internal changes to prevent subversion.

That might even require, he said, a "fanatic" nationalism to combat "the ideological fanaticism of Communism."

U.S. Moves Ignored Except for a reference to "the latest developments that have brought disaster to the Cambodian people," Mr. Suharto steered clear of the American incursions into that country.

Mr. Suharto's attempts at an even-handed approach to the Indochina war even though the Communists have denounced the Djakarta conference, led White House press secretary Ron Ziegler today to offer an interpretation.

Mr. Ziegler said that he felt Mr. Suharto's repeated calls for withdrawal of all foreign forces as being addressed "to the presence of North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia" and that "we don't consider his remarks related to U.S. operations in sanctuary areas in Cambodia."

Investia Charges Peking Helps to Feed U.S. Troops

MOSCOW, May 27 (UPI).

The Russians today accused China of providing equipment and food to sustain U.S. troops fighting in Southeast Asia.

Investia, the official government newspaper, said the Peking leaders depend heavily on Hong Kong as a "gold mine" for needed foreign currency.

"The representatives of the U.S. Navy constantly buy in Hong Kong various equipment, vegetables, fruits and meat from firms controlled by Peking," Investia said. "They send it to American troops in Vietnam and in other countries of Indochina. No comment is needed on this."

The newspaper added that "the Chinese moneybags... are seized with panic every time it appears there is a real hope for an early end to the war in Vietnam."

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Diplomatic Ties Restored

Saigon Obtains Open Mandate From Cambodia on Troop

SAIGON, May 27 (NYT).—The foreign ministers of South Vietnam and Cambodia signed a series of documents here today giving South Vietnam a broad and open-ended mandate to conduct military operations in Cambodia.

The two ministers signed three documents: an agreement re-establishing diplomatic relations, which were broken off in 1963, an agreement on economic cooperation, and an agreement on the treatment of the Vietnamese residents of Cambodia.

A 17-point joint communiqué, which summed up three days of talks between the two ministers and their aides, said that South Vietnamese military forces, "which had come, with the agreement of the Cambodian government, to help Cambodian troops to chase out the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces," will withdraw from Cambodia when their task is completed.

The communiqué placed no geographic restrictions on South Vietnamese military operations in Cambodia, nor did it set any timetable for the withdrawal of these forces.

"We did not discuss a timetable for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops," South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam told a news conference after the signing ceremony.

"Vietnamese troops will withdraw when they have finished their mission and when the Cambodian government has decided it has no longer any need of them," he said. "No date had been fixed for their withdrawal."

Asked whether he would ask American troops to stay on after the June 30 deadline set by President Nixon, Mr. Lam said, "I am not sure. It depends on how the situation evolves in our country. If we come to have control of our territory before June 30, there is no question of asking the United States to stay. But if that is not the case, then we must ask the United States to stay."

He said that he had delicately skirted two points raised by the Cambodians that threatened to wreck the negotiations. "The two ministers," he said, "promised to respect reciprocally the frontiers of each country."

Mr. Lam said that he had agreed to a Cambodian demand that the United States should not send troops to Cambodia without the approval of the Cambodian government.

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China's '69 Aid To Hanoi Is \$200 Million

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT).

U.S. officials estimated today that in 1969 Communist China provided North Vietnam about \$200 million in military and economic aid—roughly one-half of the assistance the Soviet Union.

During 1969, officials said, about one-half of the Chinese aid to North Vietnam was military, mainly infantry weapons and ammunition, and the balance was foodstuffs, consumer and manufactured goods.

The Soviet Union, officials said, provided Hanoi last year with between \$120 million and \$130 million in military aid and between \$220 million and \$230 million in economic assistance.

Cambodia, U.S. to Elevate Level of Ties

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 27 (NYT).

The United States and Cambodia were reliably reported today to have agreed to raise diplomatic representation to ambassadorial level. Their sides are now headed by 'ambassadors.'

Washington, informed sources said that they thought the Soviet ambassador here, Leonid Brezhnev, had been asked to leave for Moscow Saturday, taken of Soviet displeasure with Cambodian alignment with anti-Communist camp. This would reduce the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh to a consulate.

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Obscene Taunting by Blacks Preceded Jackson State Shots

By Kenneth Reich

JACKSON, Miss., May 27.—Obscene taunts by young blacks suggesting that other blacks were having sexual intercourse with policemen's wives and daughters helped to fuel the lethal fusillade by state highway patrolmen at Jackson State College, it was learned yesterday.

According to statements by law-enforcement officials, students and college administrators who were the scene of the May 15 incident, the taunts so infuriated the men that many lost their tempers.

When a bottle crashed on the roof and two shouts that might have been shots were heard, according to a variety of sources, the infuriated lawmen fired into the

crowd, killing two young persons and wounding nine.

This version of the Jackson State shooting was given publicly yesterday by Reuben V. Anderson, a Negro attorney who is a co-chairman of the five-member bi-racial committee of attorneys set up by Jackson Mayor Russell Davis to investigate the shooting.

Two white officials in high positions, who declined to be identified, have privately confirmed it.

According to the sources, the taunts by young persons began at a dormitory down the street from the one where the shooting later occurred. State patrolmen and city police had gone to the scene when a city dump truck was set afire by members of the crowd.

Scores of young blacks began yelling to the lawmen that while they were on duty at the college, blacks were having sexual intercourse with their wives and daughters at home.

The taunts continued as the lawmen marched up the street to Alexander Hall, the girls' dormitory where the shooting occurred.

Authorities were told the taunts were explicit and varied.

Although law enforcement men on the scene have been extremely reticent about making statements about what happened at the college, one was quoted last week as saying:

"We may not have as high tolerance for insults from Negroes as some Northern city policemen do."

Mr. Anderson said in an interview yesterday that members of the bi-racial committee had heard similar accounts of the taunts from a number of students and one of the deans of the college.

"They just couldn't stand any more," Mr. Anderson added. "I think that had a great deal to do with this. I'm pretty sure that once one officer shot, a lot of them had to shoot."

Report Not Ready

The Justice Department is reported nowhere near issuing a report on its continuing investigation.

The lawyers' committee is not planning to issue any statement of its findings on the shooting as a committee, but will simply forward the transcript of testimony to Mayor Davis.

One reason, according to informed sources, is that two white members of the committee, John M. Kuykendall and Francis E. Bowling, objected to reaching any conclusions.

Another is that Mayor Davis felt the disposition of expected lawsuits against the city and state could be affected by any formal statement of the committee's conclusions.

The mayor also was told by many that he should wait for a grand-jury investigation before allowing anything to be said.

The committee heard 23 witnesses, but was severely hampered in its work by the refusal of state highway patrolmen to testify.

"We called Giles Crisler (the state commission of public safety who heads the patrol)," said Mr. Anderson. "We requested they appear. We left messages. We never did hear from them and assumed they did not want to testify."

One source said the mayor had requested Gov. John Bell Williams to authorize testimony by the patrol but the governor had been advised against it.

Mr. Anderson said he and the other Negro member—there are three white members—had considered resigning from the committee when it became apparent that it would not be asked to reach conclusions, but had finally decided it was worth staying on out of hope that some good would come out of the inquiry.

The bi-racial committee represented a new approach in such an episode in Mississippi, and one of the members declared yesterday: "This is the first attempt to do something like this in Jackson."

He personally felt the mayor exhibited a good deal of courage in putting it together in the first place. And if it hasn't gone as far as it might, it's still a worthwhile step.

The transcripts of testimony taken by the committee will not be made public unless the mayor decides to do so, a committee source said.

1964 Thing

Lawyers were ready to take up the fight immediately. Maurice Jordane, 27, who said he is "the attorney with the longest hair in Monterey County," called the ruling "the most 1964 thing I've come across."

Francis Heiser, a 70-year-old Monterey attorney, said the ban on miniskirts was particularly unconstitutional.

This kind of regulation "should be stopped before it spreads," Mr. Heiser said. "There is no overriding state interest in preventing good-looking girls from showing their legs."



DINNER GUESTS—President Nixon escorts Indonesian President and Mrs. Suharto into the White House for a dinner in honor of the visiting chief of state.

Court Compromise on Busing Allows All-Black Schools

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, May 27 (WP).—The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., ruled today that cities in the South may keep some all-black schools if the alternative is an "unreasonable increase in busing."

The new "test of reasonableness" was set forth in a split 4-3 decision regarding the bulk of a federal district judge's busing order in a Charlotte, N.C., desegregation case.

Chief Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, President Nixon's first unsuccessful Supreme Court nominee, joined in the majority decision, which followed almost to the letter the position the Nixon administration had taken in the case.

"Some cities... have black ghettos so large that integration of every school is an impossible if not an unattainable goal," the majority said.

Remnant Acceptable

"If a school board makes every reasonable effort to integrate the pupils under its control, an intractable remnant of segregation... should not void an otherwise exemplary plan."

Attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, representing the black plaintiffs in the case, said that they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

Most rural cases in the South have now been disposed of, but there are scores of urban cases awaiting settlement in lower federal courts. NAACP attorneys fear that the Charlotte ruling could become a key precedent.

"We're going to lose every big city in the country if this stands," one attorney said.

The majority opinion did not rule out busing altogether nor insist on rigid adherence to neighborhood school lines.

It upheld the relatively modest junior high and high school busing increase that U.S. District Judge James B. McMillan ordered, calling it "a reasonable way of eliminating all segregation in these schools."

Plan Rejected

It also rejected the Charlotte school board's strict neighborhood school plan on the elementary level, noting that "it left about one-half of both the black and white elementary pupils in schools that were nearly completely segregated."

But the court said that the larger busing increase Judge McMillan ordered to wipe out this segregation was excessive.

"The board," the majority said, "should not be required to undertake such extensive additional busing to discharge its obligation to create a unitary school system. Busing is a permissible tool for achieving integration. But it is not a panacea."

Charlotte has about 84,500 pupils, about 30 percent of them black. It already buses about 23,000 pupils, most of them in outlying areas, and 5,000 more use regular municipal buses to reach school.

Judge McMillan ordered the board to bus about 12,000 more, about 8,300 of them on the elementary level, in an effort to overcome the city's segregated housing patterns.

Cost Estimated

The judge estimated the first-year cost at about \$1 million, in an annual school budget of just over \$50 million. The board said that the order would cost more than \$3 million.

In its search for a compromise today, the appeals court warned that school boards "must use all reasonable means to integrate the schools in their jurisdiction."

But it added that "not every school in a unitary school district need be integrated."

It said, however, that "if black

Sorensen Asserts State Law of 1787 Bars N.Y.'s GIs From Indochina

NEW YORK, May 27 (UPI).—There is a little-known statute in the New York State civil rights law which bars New Yorkers from participating in an undeclared war without the assent of the people of the state.

Democratic senatorial hopeful Theodore C. Sorensen said yesterday he has discovered the law, which dates from 1787, and has asked state and city legal officers to begin immediate proceedings to prevent the use of state men in Indochina.

"Because the people of this state through their Senate and Assembly have not assented, the use of New Yorkers in the Cambodian operation conflicts with New York law," Mr. Sorensen said.

The statute, section five of the civil rights law, went on the books in 1787, and apparently has been overlooked since. It states:

"No citizen of this state can be constrained to arm himself, or to go out of this state... without the grant and assent of the people of this state, by their representatives in Senate and Assembly, except in the cases specifically provided for by the Constitution of the United States."

Panel Would Limit Pentagon On Private Research Funds

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT).—A Senate subcommittee has recommended placing a limit for the first time on Pentagon spending for independent research by private contractors.

According to reliable sources, the Armed Services Committee's panel on research and development has recommended a limit of \$625 million on independent research in the coming fiscal year. Independent research funds are those the Defense Department gives a firm to help finance exploratory work that is not related to a defense contract but may result in some future defense-related technology.

In fiscal 1969—the last year for which figures are available—the Pentagon spent \$759 million on independent research and related activities. The subcommittee's proposed ceiling is 17 percent below that figure.

The Armed Services Committee, which is more conservative than the subcommittee—is reportedly debating whether to adopt the recommendation.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., is said to have acted out of frustration with a budget it could not seem to master.

"There was a feeling they were spending too much," one congressional source explained. "There is a thing that has no controls. We felt we've got to get some kind of control over this, and the result was an arbitrary ceiling."

The Defense Department does not ask Congress for a specific amount each year for independent research. It regards the research as an "overhead cost" in individual contracts and sets a limit only on the amount it gives each contractor. Nor does the Pentagon keep a running total of the funds it spends on independent research—it provides Congress with a total at the end of the year, after it has spent the money.

The result of the system is that the only option for congressmen intent on limiting the funds was to set a ceiling in advance. This is what the subcommittee did, amid a mood on Capitol Hill of increasing concern about the economy in general and the military budget in particular.

SCLC to Fight For Defeat of 7 Politicians

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, May 27 (WP).—In efforts to channel black frustration into nonviolent activity, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference says it is putting all its eggs in one basket.

"Ballots, not bullets" summer campaign announced last week by Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy is aimed at defeat of some of the 10 successful vote-getters in Congress.

And to do this it will attempt to register a million more blacks by the end of the year. This ambitious goal—sought during an administration which has not actually pushed black voter registration—would nearly equal the record of three years under a apathetic Democratic administration.

SCLC had said earlier last week that Mr. Abernathy would announce the "ten most unwanted politicians." He listed only seven so far, but the door open to add others.

7 Singled Out

Mr. Abernathy singled out Sen. Strom Thurmond, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee; Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, S.C., chairman of the House on Services Committee; Rep. J. P. McMillan, D., S.C., chairman of the District of Columbia Committee; Rep. Fletcher Thompson, Ga., Sen. George Murphy, R., Calif., California Gov. Ronald Reagan, and Mayor Hugh Addonizio of Newark.

Mr. Abernathy also took jabs at Virginia Gov. Lee G. Maddox, who is ineligible to succeed him, and Sen. Strom Thurmond, S.C., Vice-President Agnew.

President Nixon, none of whom are running this year, in discussions within the SCLC of directors, some wanted candidates who had a reasonable chance of being defeated.

Others insisted on symbolic opposition to powerful Southern minster chairmen, no matter their chances. The resulting was a compromise mixture.

Mr. Stennis, for instance, has opposition at present. But he included because of his opposition to the military and his support to civil rights.

Rep. Rivers, who does have opposition but will be hard to oust, is on the list for the same reasons.

Rev. Walter Rautberg, of Washington SCLC, particularly wanted Rep. McMillan on the list because of his record as a publican Rep. Thompson was not because he is a chair, but because his seat is sought by the Rev. Andrew Young, former SCLC vice-president.

With black registration a significant factor in Georgia's Congressional District, Mr. Young is given an outside chance of winning.

For Addonizio appears the vulnerable man on the list, but barely made the runoff.

Black candidate Kenneth M. who won Mr. Abernathy's consent.

Long Hair, Micro-Minis Cost Mouths Unemployment Pay

MONTEREY, Calif., May 27.—Long-haired young men micro-miniskirted young women are being denied unemployment benefits here on the grounds that their appearance makes them unemployable.

James Hammond, 31, manager of the California Department of Human Resources Employment office in Monterey County, said yesterday he has already refused to pay benefits to several long-haired men.

He said he had made a survey of 900 employers and found only 19 percent of them hire men with hair falling below the bottom of their necks.

Long-haired men are "voluntarily restricting their availability for work" and, therefore, should be denied unemployment benefits, Mr. Hammond said.

Girls in micro-miniskirts are also going to get no checks, Mr. Hammond said. His survey found that only 3 percent of employers would hire women in such dresses.

Mr. Hammond said he was cutting off the long-haired men and skirted women on his own initiative and he expected it to be challenged.

1964 Thing

Lawyers were ready to take up the fight immediately. Maurice Jordane, 27, who said he is "the attorney with the longest hair in Monterey County," called the ruling "the most 1964 thing I've come across."

Francis Heiser, a 70-year-old Monterey attorney, said the ban on miniskirts was particularly unconstitutional.

This kind of regulation "should be stopped before it spreads," Mr. Heiser said. "There is no overriding state interest in preventing good-looking girls from showing their legs."

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ARCO ordered Susie, who loved to eat and keep slim, one of our thin thin vegetarian feasts.

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Czech Parliament Approves Firing of 7 Reformist Judges

PRAGUE, May 27 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak Parliament today approved the dismissal of the president and six judges of the Supreme Court for failing to counter anti-socialist and anti-Soviet opinions.

Two reformist members of the federal parliament were expelled earlier today.

CTK news agency, reporting on today's session of one of the fed-

eral assembly's two chambers, the House of the People, said that deputies unanimously approved the recall of Otmar Bock as a Supreme Court judge and president of the court and said that "he engaged himself politically in an incorrect manner during 1968."

The sacking of the judges was the biggest blow yet to reformist supporters of the 1968 liberalization movement in the judiciary.

After the recall of other judges, Oskar Adam, Milena Hoferova, Julius Lehocky, Frantisek Palous, Josef Silin and Lubomir Valeta, the house elected Vojtech Prichal as a judge and president of the Supreme Court.

Similar Charges
The political accusations against the judges were similar to those used in the expulsion of the two members of parliament, Zdenek Gudrich and Leopold Hofman, who were accused of "anti-socialist, anti-Soviet opinions."

CTK reported that the judges "in their duties did not counter rightist-opportunist, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet opinions."

The announcement said 23 new judges were elected to the supreme court but it did not say if the court will be expanded.

Mr. Bock headed a study of the court's activity since 1968 and until recently it appeared that hard-line members of government were meeting with difficulty in replacing liberal members of the judiciary.

President Ludvik Svoboda is reported to have opposed the recall of the state prosecutor, Jan Peles, who has opposed some tough-line measures. Some courts have handed down verdicts in favor of reformers who have contested being dismissed from their jobs.

Protest Over Amalrik
AMSTERDAM, May 27 (AP).—Nine Dutch professors of Russian law, history and literature sent a telegram to the Soviet ambassador today to protest the detention of dissident writer and historian Andrei Amalrik.

Moscow Art Exhibit Lasts Half an Hour

'Unofficial' Artist Had One-Man Show

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, May 27 (UPI).—An exhibition of paintings by a leading unofficial artist was closed here today 35 minutes after it opened.

"It has not been closed," an official said hours later. "There is no exhibit." The paintings were still hanging on the walls of the White Room of the House of Architects.

It was a one-man show by Oleg Tselkov, 36, Alexander Glezer, a leading collector of works by unofficial artists, described one of Mr. Tselkov's paintings this way:

"It is bright red against a deep green background. In the foreground there is a medal with a butterfly on it, and the ugly, humanoid, joyful mugs of four idiots. Their mouths are wide open. They either sing or shout something enthusiastically. They have almost toothless jaws and the small eyes of fanatics."

Such human figures, such an artist's vision, do not meet the standards of socialist realism which provide the framework for acceptable art in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Tselkov is a member of the City Committee of Illustrators, a trade-union type of group, but not of the Union of Artists.

About 40 people, invited by word of mouth, were there for the duration of the exhibit—11 to 11:35 a.m. An official of the House of Architects came in then and said everyone would have to leave, but that the exhibit would reopen at 5 p.m.

Viewers who returned at 5 were told, "There is no exhibit." They were also told, truthfully, that a meeting was being held in the White Room at the time set for the exhibit.



OLDEST—A slice of the moon rock which scientists believe to be 4.6 billion years old, or more ancient than any known rock native to the earth or to the moon. Scientists expect the moon-sized rock, brought to earth last November by the Apollo-12 astronauts, to provide clues to the origins of the solar system.

New Comet Gets Name in Triplicate

NEW YORK, May 27 (UPI).—A student in Australia, an observatory attendant in Chile and a mystery man in the Indian Ocean have discovered a new comet, bright enough to be seen without a telescope.

Since they were apparently the first to telegraph reports of the discovery, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, in Cambridge, Mass., which collects such data, has named the comet for all three.

Comet "White-Cris-Elliott." But Brian Marsden of that observatory said yesterday that efforts to identify Ortiz had so far proved futile.

The first sighting seems to have been on May 18 by G. White, a student at Wollongong University in Australia. Another was by Carlos Elliott, night assistant at the Inter-American Observatory at Cerro Tololo, Chile. A report signed "Ortiz" gave a position between

the Indian Ocean islands of Madagascar and Reunion and, as a return address, a post box at Ortiz airport, outside Paria, Mr. Marsden suspects the report was from an airline pilot.

Space Research Post To Astronaut Eisele
SPACE CENTER, Houston, May 27 (AP).—Astronaut Donn F. Eisele, a member of the first crew to fly the Apollo spacecraft, is leaving the corps in mid-June, officials said yesterday.

La Col. Eisele, 39, was a member of the Apollo-7 crew that flew the Apollo command and service module in earth orbit for 11 days in October, 1968.

He is to become technical assistant in the research division of the space agency at Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va.

Rising Danube Threatens Romanian Agricultural Land

VIENNA, May 27 (AP).—With some 22 million acres already under water in Romania, the fast-rising Danube threatened the grain land of Baragan and the lush plains of Moldavia, the news agency Agereps reported.

It described the first reports on flooding of crop land in the south-eastern areas as "an alarming phenomenon," suggesting that more inundations could ruin Romania's agricultural production.

"The scope of the calamity becomes increasingly alarming with every passing day," Agereps said. It said frantic dam-building and relief work was continuing along the more than 600-mile course of the Danube on Romanian territory and the river's sprawling delta, where all ports have been flooded.

More than a million acres of agricultural land were directly threatened and no easing of the situation was in sight, Agereps said.

The situation in Hungary was also deteriorating. The Hungarian news agency MTI reported: "The high water level in the central and lower parts of the Tisza River has created a very dangerous situation." It did not disclose details except to say that at Tiszasulc the flood waters completely soaked through the dam. Special isotope instruments were being used to discover the weakest points of the dam "before it breaks through."

Not more than 100,000 acres so far been pledged to Romania by the Soviet Union, according to reports reaching Vienna. On the other hand, substantial material aid was promised to Hungary, which has been hit less hard by the floods, but is a close ally of Moscow.

Agereps reported that a telegram was received from the Soviet Red Cross announcing it would send medicines, sanitary equipment and foods "to the total value of 50,000 rubles (\$85,000)."

(Pope Paul VI has sent \$10,000 as a personal contribution to aid victims of the floods in Romania, the Vatican announced today. The announcement did not say to whom the sum was sent by the pope, but it indicated that Caritas, a Roman Catholic charity organization, was taking part in a campaign to aid the Romanians.)

Yugoslav Emergency
BELGRADE, May 27 (UPI).—Workers reinforced old dikes and

Top Cartoonist Richard Taylor Is Dead at 67
WEST REDDING, Conn., May 27 (UPI).—Richard Taylor, 67, a cartoonist whose heavy-lidded, sex-woman and similarly lidded, sophisticated men were well known to readers of The New Yorker, Playboy and other magazines, died of cancer Monday at his home here.

In drawings for magazines and in book collections of his work, Mr. Taylor sketched the folks, follies and self-delusions of those who considered themselves worldly wise and self-possessed.

But unlike many cartoonists who deal in similar themes, Mr. Taylor shied from vitriolic comments. As Calder Willingham noted in a 1944 review of one of Mr. Taylor's collections, "Generally his wit tends more to an amiable emphasis of the ludicrous."

That collection, "The Better Taylor: An Album of Cartoons," was one of several containing his work. Another, "Wrong Bag," was published in 1961. Mr. Taylor also illustrated books written by others and was the author of "Introduction to Cartooning," based on his procedure.

Dr. Alonzo F. Myers
VENICE, Fla., May 27 (UPI).—Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, 75, former chairman of New York University's department of higher education, in the School of Education, and an authority on retirement planning, died Sunday after a long illness.

Dr. Hugo Boyko
TEL AVIV, May 27 (AP).—Dr. Hugo Boyko, 78, president of the World Academy of Art and Science and a noted ecologist and agricultural researcher, died yesterday at a hospital near here after a long illness.

Mr. Boyko, a native of Vienna, moved here in 1935. When Israel was established, he became chief ecologist for the Ministry of Agriculture. Since 1948, he and his wife, Elizabeth, a horticulturist, have worked to develop plants that would bloom in the desert when irrigated with saline water. One such "wonder grass," junco-asparto, was described by the Boykos as a cheap substitute for wood pulp.

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built new ones today along banks of the swelling Tisza to prevent further flooding in the area bordering with Hungary and Romania, the news agency Agereps said.

The Vojvodina government yesterday proclaimed a state of emergency in ten communities in the province as the water level of the Danube tributary, the Tisza, rose to dangerous levels.

Agereps said the government planned why he went to Moscow recently despite the flood disaster at home.

The Romanian news agency Agereps today published a special report on the flood-stricken areas. Mr. Ceausescu said he did not intend "to tackle international problems" but that he could help referring to the visit that was necessary "despite the flood situation facing Romania."

He was in Moscow on May 19 and 20. Speculation on his visit occurred ranged in the Western reports from mere Soviet satisfaction with the independence of Romania to a Soviet ultimatum that the Romanians should surround the country.

Mr. Ceausescu did not say anything about the substance of the visit, but asserted it was previously scheduled, and "we considered it proper and necessary" to go.

Not Changing His Stance
He said the Romanian delegation approached the meeting with the "sincere wish" to contribute to the development of the relations between the Soviet Union and Romania and to the strengthening of cooperation with socialist countries.

Although it seems certain the Romanians will have to rely on Soviet Union for material aid after weeks of devastating flood losses, Mr. Ceausescu did not indicate that he has given up his independent stand.

"We will most firmly act the triumph of the principle of equal rights," he said, promising to work "for the observance of national independence and sovereignty, no interference in internal affairs, the insuring of each people's right to decide on its development without outside interference."

"There is nothing more important to me than the interests of the party, of the people, a triumph of socialism and Communism in our homeland, in the entire world," Mr. Ceausescu said. "To this end I shall do my utmost."

Two Nazis Jailed As Mercy Killers
FRANKFURT, West Germany, May 27 (AP).—A Frankfurt court today convicted two men of aiding and abetting murder for their roles in arranging the financial of Hitler's "mercy killing" program.

Hans Joachim Becker, 60, a former ranking employee of the organization that carried out "mercy killings," was sentenced to 10 years and Friedrich Wilhelm Frank, 65, to seven years. Both penalties were the maximum mandated by the prosecution.

In announcing the sentence, the judge said Becker was given the name "Million Becker" because his work in gaining the money necessary to run Hitler's mercy killing program—the murder persons judged mentally unfit the Nazis.

Gromyko Will Visit France for 5 Days
PARIS, May 27 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will arrive in Paris Monday for a five-day official visit during which he will meet with French President Georges Pompidou, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and other French officials, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Ministry sources said that expected the talks would cover European security and the German problem, the war in Indo-China, Cambodia, and French-Soviet relations.

Pompidou to Russia
PARIS, May 27 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will have an official visit to Russia through 13, the Foreign Ministry confirmed today. Details of the visit will be worked out when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko visits here Monday.

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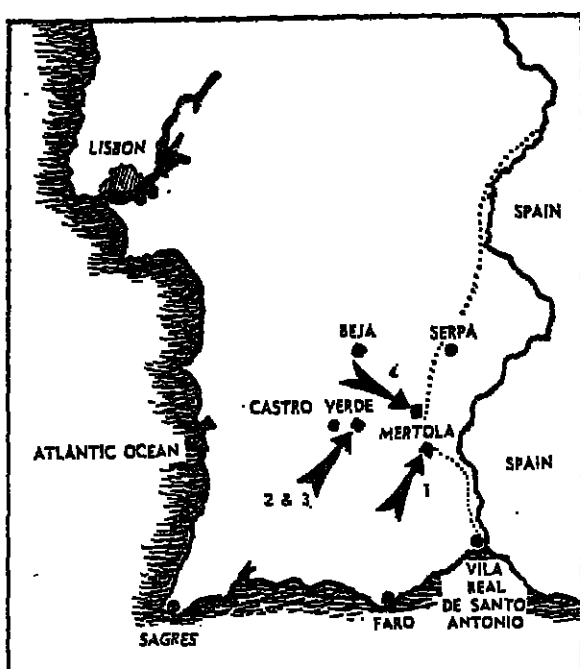
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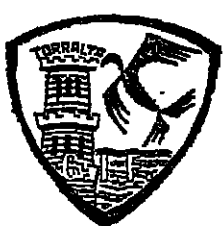
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abor Manifesto Unveiled

Economic Base Is Strong, Wilson Tells British Voters

LONDON, May 27 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said tonight the Labor government has a strong base to help it with the world economic storms—such as the sharp drop of prices on Wall Street.

He said Britain is willing to participate in an international conference to discuss these problems.

Mr. Wilson spoke at a press conference marking publication of the Labor party's manifesto for the 1970 election. The 51-page document stresses the need for

continuity in government but breaks no new ground in policy proposals.

Asked about the gloom surrounding Wall Street, Mr. Wilson pointed to a passage noting Britain's financial strength in a dangerous world.

"Many people fear the drafts from Wall Street," he added. "But we now have a strong base to meet these storms... We are willing to sit down and talk with other nations, especially on the question of liquidity."

The Labor document, like the Conservative party counterpart last night, was confined largely to general principles and restatements of policy. Mr. Wilson was careful not to commit himself on controversial questions such as a wealth or gift tax, sought by Labor's left wing.

He ducked queries about economic measures, saying a Labor chancellor must be free to frame policies in the light of conditions existing at the time of the annual British budget.

Basically, the manifesto is a plea to the British people to give the five-and-a-half-year-old government a third mandate to build on present foundations and to make Britain a fairer and greater place to live in.

One short, sharp passage speaks of the major threat to peace during the 1970s posed by racial divisions and adds: "Nowhere is this more apparent than in southern Africa, where the odious doctrine of apartheid continues to flourish."

The 10,000-word document said a Labor government would maintain sanctions against Rhodesia and refuse to countenance any settlement that did not guarantee unimpeded progress to majority rule.

Wilson Faces Pay Revolt By Doctors

LONDON, May 27 (Reuters).—The Minister Harold Wilson will front angry doctors tomorrow in a 15-hour attempt to avert an embarrassing election row and major threat to the state-run health service.

General Secretary Richard Crossman announced the meeting in Parliament today after the doctors, demanding an early pay raise, had an ultimatum through their powerful British Medical Association.

The BMA threatened a full-scale strike unless the government publishes before Friday's dissolution of Parliament the findings of a committee recommending broad pay rises for doctors and dentists.

The BMA warned it will ask all 100 members—most of Britain's dental and family doctors—to sign a policy of non-cooperation. The notes allow patients to go off and provide the basis for dental Health Service insurance compensation for employers and employees.

The government received the report early last month but delayed any action until after the 18 general election.

The BMA fears its members will be victims of another wage freeze, as happened when the last review was deferred until after the 1966 election.

In a stormy meeting with the BMA's action committee yesterday, Crossman made it clear he will not publish the report, insisting that they would not get a deal by having their salaries raised in the campaign.

"I am not prepared to publish a report so it could become a major election issue between the parties," he said today in Parliament.

But he said the government is willing to review with the doctors a question of publishing the report and the government's pre-election decision.



PARIS TRIAL—French writers Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir arriving at the Palace of Justice in Paris yesterday for the trial of two leftist newsmen.

France Bans Leftist Group; Street Fights Erupt

PARIS, May 27 (AP).—French former editors of the weekly *Le Cause du Peuple*, the organ of the *Cauche Proletarienne* (Proletarian Left), a Maoist movement which was formally banned today by the government at the request of Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin.

The two men are charged with crimes against the security of the state, and incitement to murder, pillage and arson.

Mr. Sartre told the court: "It is a scandal: the current proceedings are incomplete. There have been three editors of *Le*

Cause du Peuple, three accounts, and only two are on the stand."

Editors Seized

"Since I have been editor, three editions out of four have been seized and inquiries about persons unknown have been undertaken. That unknown person is me. Why have I been treated differently?" he asked.

Mr. Sartre took over as figurehead editor after Mr. Le Bris and Mr. Le Dantec were arrested. He alleged today they had been arrested for their political affiliations—both are leaders of the Proletarian Left movement—and not for what appeared in the newspaper.

"I have not been charged, and I did the same thing as they did," he said.

Mr. Sartre explained that he took over the editorship because "it is the paper of the angry workers. Three articles out of four are written by workers."

And he said that the current wave of leftist violence in France, including bomb attacks, was really "counter-violence" stemming from the violence exercised by present-day society.

Mr. Sartre was preceded on the stand by two Catholic priests, one Franciscan and one Dominican, both dressed in normal business suits. They spoke for the defense, urging freedom of expression and of the press, and said that *Le Cause du Peuple* only attacked injustices of society.

The newspaper regularly has been seized when articles appeared advocating violence and even describing how to make Molotov cocktails.

Heavy Sentences

The prosecutor tonight called for heavy prison sentences for the two men, for definitive confiscation of the seized newspaper, and a ban on its further publication for three months.

"The time has come to put a halt to violence. The time has come to know if we are going to sink or survive," he said.

The defense tonight made its final plea: the verdict will be handed down tomorrow.

Shortly after the trial was suspended for the day, several groups of youths attempted to move from the Left Bank to the Palace of Justice on the Ile de la Cité, where they were stopped by police.

Balks at Security Commitment

U.S. Reluctance Stalls Pact With Madrid

By Richard Eder

MADRID, May 27 (NYT).—U.S. reluctance to give Spain even vaguely worded security commitment appears to be the principal difficulty remaining in the conclusion of a new bases agreement, according to qualified sources here.

The Spanish, who reluctantly abandoned their initial demand for a mutual defense treaty to cover the continued use by the U. S. Air Force and Navy of bases here, are expected to press for a less formal commitment with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who will arrive here tomorrow afternoon.

The old agreements, which expired in 1968 and were extended for two years, were accompanied

by a joint declaration in which the two countries said that an attack on either would be a matter of common concern. According to reliable reports here, it is highly unlikely that the U. S. administration—pressed by fierce congressional and national debate over military commitments—would be willing even to repeat this relatively low-level guarantee.

One of the most insistent points made by the Spanish in the course of two years of negotiations has been that Spain was exposing itself to attack by granting bases and that some form of security guarantee was needed in exchange.

NATO Sounded

Rather than giving a direct commitment, the Nixon administration has attempted to revive an alternative that would accomplish much the same thing. This is a proposal that originated during the Eisenhower years: the inclusion of Spain in NATO. The American delegation to the NATO conference in Rome sounded out other delegations on the subject but was rebuffed—reportedly with particular vehemence by Britain and the Scandinavian countries. The idea has been dropped for the moment.

Apart from this difficulty, Secretary Rogers faces another delicate matter when he arrives tomorrow. Several members of the Spanish opposition, led by Jose Maria de Arellano, a democratic monarchist, have asked the secretary to receive them.

The U. S. ambassador, Robert C. Hill, advised Mr. Arellano that he had passed the request along to Mr. Rogers and also to the Spanish Foreign Ministry. A meeting with the opposition would undoubtedly annoy the Spanish government. On the other hand, a refusal would subject Mr. Rogers to unfavorable comparison with the German foreign minister, Walter Scheel, who broke precedent by receiving an opposition delegation during his visit here last month.

Several Protests

There have been several small anti-American street demonstrations in the last few days. This morning, Molotov cocktails were hurled at the stock exchange building. A telephone caller explained that this was to protest the domination of the Spanish economy by U. S. interests.

Both American and Spanish sources say that despite the difficulties—the seriousness of which depends in large part on how seriously the Spanish feel bound by their repeated public insistence on security guarantees—the talks have gone reasonably well.

The United States seeks another five years' occupancy of the air bases at Torrejon and Zaragoza—the latter, formerly inactive, has become important as an all-weather jet training center after the evacuation of Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya—and the naval base at Rota.

In return, the United States will furnish military aid, the total value of which over the next five years is estimated at \$100 million to \$125 million in equipment. In addition, some credits will probably be furnished. When negotiations started, more than two years ago, the Spaniards had suggested a list of equipment the value of which was estimated at more than \$1 billion.

3 Ships Involved

According to reliable sources, the United States will furnish two submarines and six or more destroyers, all used, but in operating condition. The army will receive a quantity of machinery to expand and improve its weapons manufacturing.

Discussions are still going on over the provision of F-4 Phantom fighter bombers, which Spain so far does not have. The number of planes under discussion ranges from eight to 30 but reportedly no firm request has so far been received by the United States. In addition, the Spaniards have asked for tanks, although the number and type has not been disclosed.

The agreement is designed to include a broad range of educational and economic cooperation.

A project to train Spanish graduate students in the United States has been approved in principle but any firm agreement may have to await passage here of a new educational law. In addition, the Spaniards are talking of a program costing a minimum of \$42 million, while the maximum American proposal is for about \$25 million.

Pollution Aid

Other aspects of the agreement will cover American assistance in setting up an air pollution project for Spain's most smog-choked city, Bilbao. The United States also has offered financial assistance to scientific research institutions here, and a survey is being conducted by an American science official to determine needs.

In addition, there will be joint declarations on economic cooperation and trade policy, and an American offer to help with highway planning.

Yo Ho Ho And Vrooom!

NORFOLK, Va., May 27 (AP).—A Navy spokesman said here that the Navy has sent a classified message to the Atlantic Fleet warning that a certain brand of rum available in the Caribbean area may contain marijuana.

Another spokesman said a bottle of rum sold in a Caribbean port was "found" by the Navy in April and analyzed by Navy experts, who discovered marijuana.

The spokesman said he did not know how much marijuana the rum contained, whether it was purchased by a sailor, or why the Navy analyzed it. He declined to disclose the brand.

Arsonists Attack French Tax Office

MARSEILLES, May 27 (Reuters).—Arsonists set fire to the door of a tax office near here yesterday with a can of gasoline. It was the latest incident in a wave of fires and bomb attacks in France.

Police said the fire burned the door and the heat shattered several windows of the office in the town of Roquevaire.

Bonn Reports It Sees Signs Of Normalization With Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Bahr brought home last Saturday evidently contains two elements which the Bonn government considers absolutely essential.

One, suggested in parliament by Mr. Brandt today, is renunciation by the Soviet Union of the "right to intervene" in West German affairs under the so-called Hostile State clauses of the Charter of the United Nations.

The other is the right of the federal republic to retain the ultimate political aim of reunification of divided Germany—specifically the right of self-determination of the German people.

According to government sources, Mr. Bahr succeeded last Friday in persuading the Russians to accept a "reunification" formula and method first employed in negotiations with the Russians by the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, in 1955.

This technique would involve negotiating a general treaty between Bonn and Moscow on "renunciation of force" in bilateral relations and the simultaneous but separate declaration by the federal government that its ultimate political aim remained reunification of Germany.

The unilateral declaration would then be deposited in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, where it would be accepted without approval or disapproval. But it would legally uphold the German Constitution's commitment to reunification.

Mr. Adenauer successfully employed this method and virtually the same formula in a unilateral declaration on reunification which he deposited in Moscow Sept. 13, 1955, after eight days of tough and often nasty negotiations. On the basis of it, he was able to open diplomatic relations with Moscow and to obtain the release of almost 10,000 German war prisoners and 20,000 German civilians held in the Soviet Union.

The evening cabinet session, which was partly devoted to the Bonn-Moscow question, was preceded by an arduous debate in the Bundestag in which conservative opposition leaders accused the Brandt-Scheel coalition of gravely imperiling West Germany.

President Georges Pompidou's declared determination to take strong action against extremist groups.

It came amid a wave of bombings, arson and bomb scares throughout France this month, blamed variously on leftists, rightists and militant shopkeepers.

Last night a telephoned bomb threat sent police and firemen to the fashionable Paris restaurant La Tour d'Argent.

Fiat President Reportedly Calls Off Soviet Trip

MOSCOW, May 27 (UPI).—Giorgio Napolitano, president of Italy's Fiat automobile firm, has canceled a trip to the Soviet Union at the end of this month, informed sources said today.

The reason is believed to be connected with the present wave of labor unrest in Italy. Mr. Napolitano was due here next Sunday to visit the plant Fiat is building at the new Soviet city of Togliatti.

Phone Pact Signed

ROME, May 27 (UPI).—Algeria and Italy signed an accord today for the laying of a 620-mile telephone cable linking the two countries under the Mediterranean Sea.

Canada Postmen Begin Series of 24-Hour Strikes

OTTAWA, May 27 (AP).—Government negotiators asked for the help of a mediator last night after Canada's postal workers began the first of a threatened series of rotating strikes aimed at harassing the Post Office.

The strikes began yesterday in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where postal workers walked out in a 24-hour mail stoppage protesting delays in their contract negotiations with the Federal Treasury Board.

In Ottawa, meanwhile, contract talks were deadlocked, with both sides, postal unions and Treasury Board negotiators, blaming the other for refusal to be reasonable about the key wage and job security issues.

The Council of Postal Unions, representing 27,000 mail workers, announced that other 24-hour stoppages in cities across Canada may follow the Winnipeg walkout.

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Telltale Primaries

Interest in next Tuesday's continuation of the 1970 primaries—a political series that has already eliminated such veteran operatives as Sen. Yarborough of Texas on the liberal side and Gov. Rhodes of Ohio on the conservative—will center in California. That state, not conspicuous for conventional politics, presents several complicated battles, all with national implications.

On the senatorial level the Democratic contest is, in this supposedly repressive time, between a liberal candidate, Rep. John V. Tunney, and a very liberal candidate, Rep. George E. Brown Jr. Both have conservative support, both have labor support, and both are "doves," though Brown is a specimen of earlier vintage. The only question of choice between them is which would make a tougher opponent in November for George Murphy, the Senate's first professional song-and-dance man.

Sen. Murphy, who has serious opposition from Norton Simon, a wealthy Los Angeles businessman, is expected to win on Tuesday, but his margin should provide a fair indication of his strength in November. Conservative, hawkish and in doubtful health, Murphy has been damaged in recent months by revelations that a California firm has been paying him \$20,000 a year for no apparent work on his part, besides paying half his rent. Should he show weakness in the primary, the Republicans will have

reason to fear the loss of a vitally important seat in the Senate.

Gov. Reagan is unopposed for renomination but, like most Californians, he will be eagerly watching the outcome of the Democratic primary. If Mayor Sam Yorty wins that race, there will be no ideological showdown in November's election for governor; if Jess Unruh, former speaker of the Assembly, wins, there emphatically will. One need not take seriously the rumors that the governor still has ambitions beyond Sacramento to believe that his success—or failure—in the fall election will have a strong bearing on his party's national policies.

Elsewhere, Democrats, a little jittery about retaining control of the Senate, will be watching to see how well Sens. Harrison Williams and Joseph Montoya do in New Jersey and New Mexico respectively, as well as the choices of the Republican opposition.

And finally, Tuesday should go far to decide the political future of George C. Wallace. The presence of eight Negro candidates on the runoff ballot for seats in the Alabama Legislature should assure another large turnout of black voters. Wallace has been so insistently and nervously denouncing the tendency to bloc voting in the state that he seems almost to be wondering where such un-American divisiveness ever got started. Perhaps the voters of Alabama will tell him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the Israel-Lebanon Border

Israel's decision to regularly "patrol" Lebanese territory, in order to curb raids by Palestinian guerrillas, is militarily questionable and politically ill-advised. Against such patrols, guerrillas would seem to have the obvious advantages of time and mobility: the first two ambushes set under the new policy netted nobody. Politically speaking, the Israeli effort to distinguish a "patrol" from an "invasion" is a loser. In both cases Lebanon's sovereignty is violated. The Lebanese government, which has tried hard and at no little political cost to restrain the Palestinian raiders, cannot fairly be held responsible for every guerrilla attack. After a point, as Israel should have learned long ago, reprisals do not stiffen Beirut; they undercut its ability to control the Palestinians. Lebanese civilians are now fleeing the border area, leaving it, in effect, for the commandos. One must conclude that, in undertaking to "patrol" Lebanon, Israel is acting less out of calculation than rage.

Given the special situation on its Lebanese border (no territorial issue, no hostile Arab army), what then should Israel do

against terrorist attacks, such as the blowing up of a marked school bus last Friday with the death of eight children and four adults? Israel ought to conduct its defense in a manner that takes account of international realities as well as domestic political and psychological imperatives. Essentially, this means defending chiefly on its own territory, as it does already on its border with Jordan. It also means not offering bloodthirsty terrorists such appealing targets as an undefended school bus on a road only 100 yards from the Lebanese line. Israel might also relax its total mistrust of the United Nations to the extent of allowing the secretary-general to strengthen the observer presence on both sides of the border. There is not so much international support of Israel that it can afford to dissipate a measure of it by erratic policies on its least important frontier. And it should be made plain that the principal threat to Lebanon's integrity comes from the Palestinians and their Arab manipulators, not from across the border in Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Forces in Europe

There are now about 300,000 American troops in Europe but this figure includes the 30,000 sailors of the Sixth Fleet and several contingents stationed in Britain, Spain and Turkey. . . which can hardly be reduced. The only forces which are in fact "threatened" by being reduced are the 230,000 men stationed in West Germany. However, this figure is not excessively high compared to some 320,000 troops the Soviet Union maintains in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and is lower than the total number of troops which will be maintained in South Vietnam after the withdrawal of 150,000 men President Nixon has promised to take out of that country before next year.

Sen. Mansfield's cutback proposal only reflects a general lassitude for military effort that Western European countries have been the first to express.

It is interesting to note that this evolution has not been hindered by the Czech crisis nor by the fact that East European countries have considerably increased their military budgets. In these conditions, it is very doubtful that the "Nixon Doctrine," already compromised in the Far East, will have better chances of success on the Old Continent.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

American Economy

Heavy and protracted declines on the London Stock Exchange are one thing; whether attributable to British industrial malaise or to fears of another Labor government, they reflect matters of less than cosmic importance. Similar declines in Wall Street are another matter altogether.

The United States is, both economically and militarily, the free world's ultimate bastion. If there is trouble there, everybody, from European exporters and bankers to the Rhine Army and Saigon, can hardly help shuddering. American stock markets have

proved over the years reasonable prophets of things to come. If they are prophesying any deep business recession in America, the outlook for the whole world's economy is gloomy.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Pressure on Lebanon

Lebanon is not well placed to meet . . . new strains. The government is weak, and all politics are dominated by the presidential election due later in the summer. The most likely candidates for office are representative of the groups and families which have dominated the country's affairs since independence. Yet there is a widespread feeling that Lebanon cannot any longer jog along to the old formulas. Israel's raid on Beirut Airport two years ago awoke all Lebanese to the fact that they had a real and continuing war on their doorstep. They have had no chance of forgetting that since.

It may be that this small country, with its complex sectarian divisions, will break up under the unexpected external pressures being brought to bear on it. Equally, there may be a new closing of the ranks under military leadership. Neither an anarchic neighbor nor a military one would be an improvement for Israel's security.

—From the Times (London).

Oil and the Mideast

It is already difficult for commercial concerns of all types to conduct business in the Middle East owing to the Arab-Israeli dispute. The existing problems would be compounded if there should be a sharp split between the Arab countries or increased instability in the monarchies. For the moment the oil companies are unworried. Despite some rise in freight rates, Saudi oil can all be handled by tankers. But if the crisis gets worse, they may have to prepare for attempts to interrupt their production as well as their transportation.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 28, 1895

NEW YORK—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that the remains of the insurgent leader, Jose Martí, who was killed in the fight at Dos Rios last week, arrived at Santiago last night. The body is enclosed in a substantial shell and outer coffin which had to be conveyed by road to San Luis, a distance of forty-two miles. The military authorities, anticipating organized attempts on the part of the rebels to recover the body of their chief, sent the remains under an escort numbering fully seven hundred cavalry.

Fifty Years Ago

May 28, 1920

LONDON—M. Krassin, head of the Russian trade delegation, arrived here this evening. He was met at King's Cross by Mr. E.S. Wise, British delegate to the Supreme Economic Council of the Allies. The Bolshevik chief declined to be interviewed either here or at Newcastle, where he arrived early in the day from Copenhagen, accompanied by his wife and two British Foreign Office officials. In this way he kept his compact with the British government, by refraining from talking to the newspapers.



"We Can't Go on Meeting Like This . . ."

The High Cost of Prof. Chomsky

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—With a lot of help from friends and followers, Prof. Noam Chomsky, a former contributor in the form of "overhead payments," to the university's general support. President Johnson, when he announced the divestment to a suddenly silenced faculty meeting, himself admitted the money loss would be very heavy, without naming the total.

The thought of the money loss, one suspects, was what left the MIT faculty meeting at an apparent loss for words. At any rate, President Johnson's announcement was not greeted by the howls of New Left protest that have recently been the commonest noises at such assemblies.

Lack of Realism

The foregoing cautionary tale is well worth pondering, because it makes two points of great importance. It reveals, first of all, the wishfulness, the lack of realism, the inability to see one move ahead, that characterize all the New Left's political ideas and deeds.

Even Prof. Chomsky, after all, cannot hardly have wished his own university to suffer such a crippling financial setback. Yet by any test, he deserves more credit than anyone else for bringing the setback about. What has now happened was the wholly predictable, indeed inevitable, reaction to the actions of Chomsky and those who marched with him.

Nor is that the only point to ponder, either. It is not widely understood, as yet, how much the New Left goes on in the universities, is beginning to impede the future of American higher education.

'Politization'

Berkeley, for instance, has been sinking deeper and deeper in the mire of New Leftism. Gov. Ronald Reagan has been rough with student protesters, but he has utterly failed to halt the processes now mislabeled "politization" and "radicalization." And any fool can foresee what the California Legislature will eventually do, once Berkeley's "politization" and "radicalization" begin to be understood by the voters.

Wherever the New Left has been active in the great private univer-

sities, too, fund-raising has either dropped off painfully, or has virtually ground to a halt. Yet in these times of rising costs, most private universities only survive by fund-raising. Stir in the rising attack on the private universities' tax-exempt status, and you have a really nasty brew to worry about. All this could have, and should have been, foreseen. But "See no reality, speak no truth, and hear no facts," has always been the New Left motto.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Only a threat of devastating possibilities could have made Gov. Ronald Reagan act as he did last week, breaking his accustomed regal serenity to lobby Democratic legislators for their votes.

Reagan started idlers in state capitol corridors early in the week by emerging from the splendid isolation of his office to take an elevator upstairs (his bodyguards in tow) and visit the offices of two Democratic assemblymen. His purpose: to break an impasse on his tax reform program. Two days later, Reagan invited two other Democratic assemblymen to his office to assure them he would somehow find extra money for education if only they passed his tax reform.

Such arm-twisting by the usually aloof governor had only one explanation: Reagan was plainly worried by a referendum proposal on next Tuesday's primary election ballot—Proposition Eight—advertised as providing property tax relief and extra school funds in one blow.

Actually, Proposition Eight is almost wholly fraudulent and would require Reagan to seek massive state tax increases. As such, it poses a visible threat to his reelection for a second term in November.

Partial Success
Reagan's effort to avert this has been only partially successful. He did convince enough Democrats in the Assembly to pass his tax reform package last week but not in time for Senate enactment before Tuesday's primary. Besides, voters about to swallow Proposition Eight are unlikely to be dissuaded by anything so rational as tax reform—including property tax relief and the promise of more school money—in the legislature.

As a result, chances are better than even that California voters on Tuesday will pass Proposition Eight and thereby require the state to assume 80 percent of local welfare costs and 50 percent of local school costs.

As for the political consequences, lobbyists and legislators in Sacramento have evolved this formula: "If Proposition Eight passes in '70, the state will have a new governor in '71."

The Most Inflated U.S. Commodity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Outside of bologna and the small shrimp steak, which now costs over \$10 in the fancy joints in New York, the most inflated commodity in America today is the English language. The smaller the thoughts the bigger the words. A month ago people here were satisfied to say that the country was in a terrible mess, but now you can go to dinner without finding some normally sensible character blowing off about the "collapse" of the economy, the second American Revolution, or the Fall of Rome.

Well, things are pretty bad in Indochina, the Middle East, and Wall Street, but the pessimists are making things even worse than they really are with visions of dominoes falling all over Southeast Asia, Israel being shoved into the sea, and America being isolated and torn apart by panic, anarchy and even civil war.

George Orwell, who was an expert on English words and Scotch whisky, once made a study of how bad and sloppy language led to bad and silly politics. "A man may take to drink because he feels himself a failure," he wrote, "and then fall all the more completely because he drinks."

"It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts."

Extreme Example
That is what is happening now, and oddly enough the most extreme example of foolish thoughts and inflated language during the latest crisis has come from one of the most learned and distinguished historians in the world, Arnold J. Toynbee.

"To most Europeans I guess," he wrote in a message to The New York Times the other day (International Herald Tribune, May 21), "America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world. . . . In fact, the roles of America and Russia have been reversed in the world's eye. Today America has become the world's nightmare."

This would not serve as a very good illustration of British understatement, and while it would probably be a good theme for a lecture in Hanoi and maybe even in Saigon, it would not be very popular among the young freedom fighters in Czechoslovakia or even among the young liberal writers in the Soviet Union.

"In terms of the number of lives taken and of lands laid waste," Toynbee adds, "America's score is, unhappily, far higher than any other country since the end of World War II." Higher than Czechoslovakia? Higher than the mass murderers of Indonesia? And what of the future? Is Moscow withdrawing from Czechoslovakia or offering to accept a unified Germany?

"Who," asks Prof. Toynbee, "would have expected to find himself wishing that America would retreat again into the isolation from which we were once eager to see it emerge?"

Who, indeed! One would have thought that a British historian, who knows so much about British "muddling through," would have understood America's "muddling through," hard and alarming as it is, but this is a perfect example of the inflated emotions, foolish thoughts, and slovenly language of the present.

A Bit Much
Every writer tends to exaggerate during critical debates to make his point, but as the British say, this is a bit much. America is not Cambodia, or the exaggeration of its politicians or the babbling of its columnists. It may have lost its way temporarily, but if it had lost its old ideals and its moral purpose, why would the coming generation be protesting and calling for regeneration?

Toynbee is not the first writer to despair of America. Lincoln deplored the lack of law and order and feared we would commit suicide. "Never was there," Walt Whitman wrote over 100 years ago, "more hollowness at heart than at present and here in the United States. Genuine belief seems to have left us. The underlying principles of the states are not honestly believed in. The spectacle is appalling. We live in an atmosphere of hypocrisy throughout. The men believe not in the women, nor the women in the men. The great cities reel with robbery and scoundrelism."

So inflated language and despair are not new, and maybe we should watch it. "It is the first step a wisdom," Alfred North Whitehead said, "to recognize the major advances in civilization are processes which all but wreck the society in which they occur. The art of free society consists first, in the maintenance of its symbolic code; and secondly, a fearlessness of revision. . . . These societies which cannot combine reverence to their symbols with freedom of revision, must ultimately decay."

This may be nearer to where we are, and it is certainly a better combination of common sense and precise language.

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Gem Theft Probe Goes On

Will Moore Be Free For World Cup Play?

MEXICO CITY, May 27 (AP)—The big question still hanging over the World Cup soccer championships today was:

"Will England's captain Bobby Moore arrive in Mexico in time to play in his team's first match against Romania June 21?"

Moore, the 29-year-old English star, is still detained in Bogota, Colombia, on accusations of stealing a bracelet worth \$300.

No formal charge has been made, but Moore is under jurisdiction of a court and also under police surveillance.

The presiding magistrate has ruled in which to consider the case and then decide whether a formal charge should be made.

Whether the case will be dropped completely is still a question.

England players kept tight-lipped silence about the business, but that has left Mexican fans nervous.

Moore has said he's completely innocent. Ramsey has said that, too.

English players have backed both Ramsey and Moore.

But until the magistrate makes a decision, a big question mark hangs over Moore's appearing in the World Cup.

The England team, winners of the World Cup in 1966, were made

clear favorite to retain the trophy May 31-June 21 following two victories in Colombia and another two in Ecuador.

Now experts argue that the Moore incident could upset the whole rhythm and morale of the team.

Ramsey denied that this is so and claims that the team will go ahead with preparations for the World Cup as usual.

Today, in Bogota, Moore made a tardy appearance at the scene of the alleged crime.

Moore, accused by the owners of having taken an emerald-encrusted bracelet from the "Fuego Verde" (green fire) jewelry shop, arrived at the Hotel Tequendama boutique at midmorning to join Judge Pedro S. Dorado.

The proceedings in the tiny shop are known as "ocular inspection" which enables the defendant to repeat his original actions and statements to help the judge arrive at his ultimate conclusions.

Moore took an oath to tell nothing but the truth.

Earlier, numerous press and television newsmen, some of them British, raised the fire of Judge Dorado, who ordered them out of the shop and told them they were interfering with the proceedings.

The judge's temper was not helped by Moore's tardiness of nearly two hours.

The bracelet incident is alleged to have occurred here last week when the England team was in town for a match prior to the World Cup competition.

Moore and his teammate Bobby Charlton were in the shop together. A salesgirl, Clara Padilla, was there and another salesgirl from an adjoining shop also was present.

Moore arrived for the shop portion of the small-paced proceedings in a dark mood. At the direction of the judge, experts measured various objects, and the room itself.

Special attention was devoted to the small glass display case from which the bracelet was alleged to have been taken.

Moore was asked to step outside of the shop to determine for himself how visible the interior is to a person viewing it through the front window.

According to newspaper versions, a 24-year-old car dealer, Alvaro Suarez, testified yesterday that he saw Moore pocket the bracelet through the front window. Danilo Rojas, the shop owner who filed the charges against Moore, valued the bracelet at \$1,300.

The proceedings at the jewelry shop later ended with no indication of whether Moore would be released.

Moore is held under guard at the house of a Colombian football official.

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GETTING THEIR KICKS—They're all different folks. Tom Weiskopf kicks for joy at birdie at Atlanta. Yankee manager Ralph Houk finds out ump won't see it his way.

French Open Tennis

The Heyday of Who-Is-That-Guy

By Dick Roraback

PARIS, May 27.—At precisely 2:30 p.m. the big bird at Roland Garros tennis stadium listed the following transactions:

T. Takikawa v. J. Loyo Mayo; I. Buding v. P. Marmura; E. Zuleta v. P. Rodriguez; G. Goven v. J. Ploetz; R. McKay v. S. Baranov; Z. Franovic v. V. Gasic.

"What the hell," said an Ugly American, "is this game?"

"Well, there's always McKay," said his companion. "Let's watch Barry. He's making a comeback."

"Sure," said the Ugly American. "So's Bernie Cornfield."

On the center court, Barry McKay, America's answer to Ion Tiriac, was practicing serves, gouging miniature shell-holes into the red-clay surface.

"He's been clocked at 110 miles an hour," said Jack Kramer, skulking in the press box that has been customary since the days of the pro raids on the amateur ranks to report that Kramer ("skulka").

Actually, he was just sitting there like a normal human being, chewing on an ice-cream bar.

"According to the Guinness Book of Records," somebody said, "Mike Sangster's serve was timed in 1936 at 154 mph, 108 crossing the net."

"Amazing," said an Englishman, "particularly considering that Sangster's only 29."

"Who is this guy, anyway?" asked the Ugly American referring to McKay's opponent. "Barry'll blow him off the court."

"S-Z-A-B-O-L-O-S," spelled the man from UPI, who reads books. "Seabrook Baranov. No. 1 Hungarian. He beat Ivan Guliyev in the nationals."

Who-is-this-guy, staggering under McKay's mortars but coming up with a finely-honed cross-court shot that left Barry flat-footed at the net, won the first set, 6-3.

"Barry never heard of Baranov," before he checked the schedule today," said Kramer. "Hell, he never heard of Guliyev, most likely."

It's a mistake. There are no breathers in this game any more. In 1946 at Wimbledon I lost only five games in my first nine sets.

A man had to warm up. Now you get a tough match every time out.

"For every pro who dropped out there's 15 players—classy players—from East Europe or South America now who can step in and give you a game. But Barry's not done yet. You can tell by the way he walks. See? He bounces when he's on. He's bouncing now."

Bobby and The Book McKay, in truth, walks like Bobby Thompson, a sort of lumbering swagger, pigeon-toed, like all natural athletes. He hits like Thompson, too, or more precisely,

like Rocky Marciano, which is to say that anything he can reach is a dead duck.

Barry plays the net, though, with all the agility of a Patton tank in quicksand, depending on his Mach-2 serves and smashes to ride him out of trouble. He took the second set, 6-2, and hung on for 10-4 advantage in the third.

Baranov was bearing down now, Barry a little stiff from the rest-period between the third and fourth sets. What's-his-name ran it out to win, 6-2, 6-1, most of the games going to deuce and beyond.

"This Guy!" Kramer brought him a cold beer in the dressing room where McKay was stretched out, full-length—which is an awful lot of tennis player.

"I got a little tired," he was saying. "A little slow. This day! You hit a volley and the friggin' dust comes under you and you're running and you're not getting anywhere. He hit a lot of good shots, though, that guy. Who is he?"

"It doesn't matter, they're all playin' this ruddy game. Some guy yesterday, I can't pronounce his name, is dancing around me like he's Buck Rogers," said a grizzled veteran with the grand old South African name of Abe Segal.

"You hit the hell out of it past you," said Abe.

"This tournament is going to be successful," said Stan Smith, seeded No. 1 before he scratched on an injury. "With all these new players, who needs the pros?"

"On this clay court," said Segal, "these guys you never heard of hit that ball as well as the pros. Orley, they're built like tanks and they run like flippin' deer."

"They get a little smell of the boogie and they're off. Somebody ought to enter 'em in the Grand National."

"Who you playin'?" you ask your mate. "Some bloody Romanian," he says. "Ninety minutes later he's back in the dressing room. Some bloody Romanian's beat the crap out of him."

At 6 p.m. a new list of commodities was going up on the big board: E. Pala v. P. Nowick; R. Hewitt v. V. Zednik.

A Yugoslav broadcaster stood beside the Ugly American, studying the board with great interest.

"Excuse me, sir," he said at length. "How do you pronounce that name, that Hewitt?"

U.S. Ski Coach Named DENVER, Colo., May 27 (AP)—A native of Bavaria, Willy Schaeffler, was named head coach of the U.S. national ski team which will compete in the Winter Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, formerly of Kaufbeuren, Bavaria.

Schaeffler, 54, has been head ski coach at the University of Denver since 1948. He will be responsible for the entire U.S. Alpine ski program, including coaching the U.S. men's and women's teams.

Chuck Weber, former Cleveland linebacker under Brown, was hired by the Bengals on Feb. 1. He replaced Tom Bass, another former member on the Chargers' staff, who retired on Jan. 1, because of a leg ailment, to enter business.

The Chargers reportedly complained to Commissioner Pete Rozelle about the loss of Weber. Rozelle was asked at a National Football League news conference to admit that Brown was penalized.

"I am not commenting," said Rozelle, grinning sheepishly. "We do not announce such actions unless they involve a factor that will obviously become public, such as the awarding of a draft choice as a penalty."

Brown was in retirement for five years at La Jolla, Calif., near San Diego, before he returned to football and became the chief executive officer of the new Bengals.

He was excused Monday and left for home before joining other NFL coaches to be interviewed by the press here.

It was the second penalty for tampering against an American Conference club since the league's winter meeting in Hawaii.

Previously, Rozelle awarded a No. 1 draft choice from the Miami Dolphins to the Baltimore Colts for tampering in the hiring of head coach Don Shula from the Colts.

Utility Man Leads Rout of Indians

Orioles Thrive on Salmon Power

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, May 27 (NT)—Chico Salmon doesn't deny he used to sleep with the lights on, the windows closed and the keyhole plugged. How else was he supposed to keep the evil spirits away?

Now, however, the good spirits apparently have conquered the bad ones, because Salmon is hitting better than he ever has in his little-noticed seven-year major league career.

The utility infielder hit four singles last night as the Baltimore Orioles coasted past the Cleveland Indians, 7-0, behind Jim Hardin's five-hit pitching.

The four-hit performance raised the 29-year-old Salmon's season record to 14 hits in 29 times at bat for a .483 average. Since that's more than twice his .237 career average, one might think Salmon is receiving some help from the supernatural.

But it is advisable not to suggest it to the Panamanian, because he doesn't like to discuss spirits, good or bad, even though he doesn't fear them anymore.

Salmon suddenly is making baseball people finally believe he exists. He has been hitting at shortstop and second base lately and the Orioles have become enlightened.

Last night, for example, he singled and put Baltimore's first run into scoring position in the third inning, then set off a two-run fifth and a four-run seventh with singles.

That was enough to make Cleveland's Dean Chance believe in evil spirits. Chance was trying for the eighth time to score his second victory, but instead he suffered his fifth loss.

White Sox 3, Royals 1. Orel Hershiser's first major league hit, a single, drove in a third-inning run and helped Chicago to

a 3-1 victory over Kansas City.

Wilbur Wood's clutch relief pitching in the seventh saved the triumph.

Senators 7, Red Sox 5. Tony Conigliaro drove in four Boston runs with a triple and a homer, but Washington won, 7-5, on the strength of five runs in the first, two on Paul Casanova's double.

Twins 8, Brewers 2. Jim Kaat led Minnesota to a 6-2 triumph over Milwaukee, pitching a six-hitter, rapping two hits, scoring two runs and driving in one.

Angels 4, Athletics 2. Bill Voss doubled across two California runs in the seventh as California downed Oakland, 4-2. Reggie Jackson hit his seventh homer for Oakland.

Tigers 3, Yankees 0. Willie Horton hit a three-run homer off Mel Stottlemyre with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give Detroit a 3-0 victory over New York.

Braves 5, Astros 3. In the National League, Bob Tilton's two-run homer in the sixth gave Atlanta a 5-3 victory over Houston. Norm Miller socked a three-run homer for the Astros in the first.

Phillies 3, Expos 2. Philadelphia beat Montreal, 3-2, on Tony Taylor's three-run, inside-the-park homer in the ninth. The blow, off Bill Stoneman, came after Byron Browne had been called out for passing Jim Hutto on the bases.

Padres 3, Reds 1. The slugging of Mike Colbert and Clarence Gaston led San Diego to 3-1 and 4-1 victories over Cincinnati. Colbert clouted two-run homers in the first game (it was the third time this season he had hit two) while Gaston had

second year without a contract while negotiations are going on. He said some players had "jumped contracts" and signed with the rival American Basketball Association.

Alan Eagleson, executive director of the Players Association of the National Hockey League, testified that hockey had a standard contract, similar to baseball, by which a player "signs for life." He said some special exceptions had been made in cases of superstars.

Clarence Campbell, NHL president, said such exceptions were private agreements between player and club and not recognized by the league office.

He was asked by baseball's attorney, Victor Kramer, what would be the result if a player who had been with a team as much as five years had a right to refuse to be traded. "It would have a significant and adverse effect," the commissioner replied.

"If the player had been with the team 10 years," the attorney pursued the questioning line. "The effect would still be significant, but not as much as if he had been with a club five years," Kuhn replied.

Yesterday, Flood rested his antitrust suit against baseball after a federal court judge refused to dismiss the case.

Judge Irving Ben Cooper ordered the case to continue "until all the evidence has been adduced," as he turned down a motion by baseball's lawyer, Mark Hughes, to dismiss all of the counts.

After the defense moved to dismiss the charges on the grounds that evidence had failed to provide proof of the violations and that Flood's suit was not a slave.

Flood's lawyer, Jay Topkis, one of Flood's lawyers, disputed the defense in an impassioned plea.

Topkis closed his remarks to Judge Cooper by asking the trial to continue to see "what kind of an explanation can baseball come up with to explain its fantastic system of regimentation."

Earlier yesterday, Walter Kennedy, the commissioner of the National Basketball Association, was subpoenaed by Flood's side to testify.

Kennedy said there had been one case (Oscar Robertson of Cincinnati) who had a special rider to his contract that, in effect, gave him a veto over a trade.

Kennedy said the NBA allows a player under contract to play a

six straight hits, including four in the opener and a three-run homer in the second.

Dodgers 18, Giants 3. Los Angeles humiliated San Francisco and their new manager, Charlie Fox, with a 30-hit, 19-3 victory. Claude Osteren, the pitcher, drove in four runs on two singles, a double and a homer.

Mets 5, Cardinals 1. Ron Swoboda drove in four runs with two bases-loaded singles to pace New York to a 5-1 victory over St. Louis behind the seven-hit pitching of Ray Sadecki.

Wednesday Game Pirates 4, Cubs 0. Roberto Clemente's bases-loaded, two-run single in the fifth inning and Bob Moore's four-hit pitching led Pittsburgh to a 4-0 victory over Chicago.

Major League Standings NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

Chicago 17 564
New York 21 500 2 1/2
St. Louis 20 500 2 1/2
Pittsburgh 17 488 5 1/2
Philadelphia 17 488 5 1/2
Montreal 16 390 7

Western Division Cincinnati 22 588
Los Angeles 25 581 1 1/2
Atlanta 24 571 6
Houston 20 560 1 1/2
Baltimore 20 544 11 1/2
San Diego 21 428 12 1/2

Tuesday's Results Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 2
Philadelphia 4, Montreal 1
New York 5, St. Louis 1
Detroit 4, Houston 2
San Francisco 3, Cincinnati 1
San Diego 3, Kansas City 1

Wednesday's Games (Not Included in Standings) Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 0
Philadelphia at Montreal, night
Houston at Atlanta, night
Milwaukee at St. Louis, night
St. Louis at New York, night
Cincinnati at San Diego, night

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division Baltimore 31 575
New York 24 533 7 1/2
Detroit 20 500 12
Washington 18 452 11
Boston 18 439 11 1/2
Cleveland 17 368 14 1/2

Western Division Minnesota 22 500
California 24 497 1 1/2
Oakland 22 512 1 1/2
Kansas City 20 488 5 1/2
Chicago 17 368 14 1/2
Milwaukee 13 317 15 1/2

Tuesday's Results Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 2
Philadelphia 4, Montreal 1
New York 5, St. Louis 1
Detroit 4, Houston 2
San Francisco 3, Cincinnati 1
San Diego 3, Kansas City 1

Wednesday's Games (Not Included in Standings) Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 0
Philadelphia at Montreal, night
Houston at Atlanta, night
Milwaukee at St. Louis, night
St. Louis at New York, night
Cincinnati at San Diego, night

Tuesday's Line Scores NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 170 001 000-3 7 0
Chicago 300 000 002-6 11 1/2
Bloomington 100 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 100 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 300 000 002-6 11 1/2
Detroit 100 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 100 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 100 000 000-0 0 0
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New York 100 000 000-0 0 0
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Pittsburgh 10

